

1847

REPORT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON,

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1880,

ADDRESSED TO

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, &c., FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BY

R. M. BUCKE, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT.

London, Ont.:

ADVERTISER STEAM PRESSES, RICHMOND STREET.

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Officers of the Asylum.

J. W. LANGMUIR, *Inspector.*

R. M. BUCKE, M.D., *Medical Superintendent.*

T. J. W. BURGESS, M.B., *Assistant Superintendent.*

N. H. BEEMER, M.D., *1st Assistant Physician.*

T. MILLMAN, M.D., *2nd Assistant Physician.*

T. SHORT, *Bursar.*

R. HARDY, *Steward and Storekeeper.*

MISS POPE, *Matron.*

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

ON THE

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

On the 30th September, 1879, there were in this Asylum 742 patients—358 men and 384 women. During the past year 160 patients—78 men and 82 women—were admitted, making the total number under treatment 902. Of this number 67 were discharged, 43 died, 7 escaped, and 1 was transferred to another asylum, leaving 784 patients in residence on the 30th September, 1880.

Of the total number of 160 admissions during the year, 54 were under the warrant of the Lieut.-Governor, and 106 were under medical certificates. Out of these 160 admissions, 40 were from the County of Middlesex and City of London ; 18 were from Huron ; 18 from Oxford ; 17 from Kent ; 14 from Perth ; 12 from Lambton ; 11 from Elgin ; 10 from Essex 9 from Bruce ; and the remainder from other portions of the Province.

Out of the 67 patients discharged, 1 was not insane ; 42 were sent away as cured, and 16 as improved ; and 8 were unimproved. The ratio of cures to the number of admissions was 26.25 per cent., and to the total number under treatment, 4.66 per cent., as against 38.10 and 7.31 per cent. for the preceding year ; 58 patients were discharged on probation, of whom 22 were finally discharged as cured, and 14 as improved ; 12 were returned to the Asylum ; and 10 were still out on probation at the close of the year.

The deaths during the year numbered 43, showing a rate of mortality of 4.76 per cent. to the whole number under treatment, as against 4.91 per cent. for the preceding year.

The greatest number of patients under treatment on any one day was 789, on the 17th September, 1880; and the least, 740, on the 7th October, 1879; the daily average being 765.37. The aggregate number of days' residence of the whole number of patients during the year was 280,125, being an average of 311 days per patient.

Since the opening of the Asylum on the 18th November, 1870, the total number of admissions has been 1,781, of whom 569 have been discharged, 348 have died, 29 have escaped, and 51 have been transferred to other asylums, leaving 782 remaining in the Asylum at the close of the year.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

My first inspection of this Asylum was made on the 25th and 26th November. The population of the Asylum on those days and its distribution in the various buildings were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Main Building.....	223	239	462
“ “ Three Cottages	89	90	179
“ “ Refractory Building ..	51	51	102
	—	—	—
	363	380	743

In addition to the 743 actual residents, the names of 13 persons appeared on the Asylum register, of whom 11 were out on probation and 2 had escaped sometime before my visit and had not, up to that time, been brought back to the Asylum.

The admissions since my last inspection numbered 35, viz., 16 men and 19 women. Some of these were cases of recurrent insanity, who had been frequent residents of this and other asylums, and not a few were long standing cases of mental diseases.

As there were grave fears that the vacant beds of the Asylum would be disproportionately filled by chronic and incurable cases, to the exclusion of recent and curable cases, the Medical Superintendent was requested to exercise very close and careful supervision over the admissions. Such an instruction became the more necessary, as it was evident that in some instances admission was sought not because the patients were dangerous or positively troublesome, but merely because the friends wished to free themselves of the care and expense of their demented but comparatively harmless relatives. The Medical Superintendent having, in connection with the admission of this class of insane persons, raised the question whether he would be legally warranted in refusing to admit a person to the Asylum who was certified to be insane under the provisions of the Statute, but who, in his opinion, was not a proper subject for the Asylum, I informed him that the certificates furnished under cap. 220, sections 8, 9 and 10, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, provided the legal authority for the custodial detention of a lunatic in the Asylum, but that the possession of such certificates did not render admission compulsory; that the Medical Superintendent had to decide as to the fitness and necessity for Asylum treatment; and that he was clothed with authority to receive or reject.

The discharges from the asylum since the 1st October numbered 12, of whom 6 had been cured, 2 improved, and 3 were sent away unimproved, and 1 patient was discharged, as there was no evidences of insanity. There was nothing unusual to note in regard to the deaths, of which there were 9 since 1st October. The condition of the patients at the time of my visit was upon the whole satisfactory, and the health of the Asylum was very good. In the male department 6 patients were found in bed during the day, and on the female side there were 13. The cases of restraint were few, and were confined to one man in the restraint chair, one woman

strapped to a bench, and another in the restraint chair with muffs on. In addition one woman was secluded. An examination of the restraint register shewed that during the two months that had intervened since my last inspection, restraint and seclusion had only been resorted to with 7 men and 10 women.

On the first day of my inspection I found upon enquiry and from my own observation, that 311 patients (154 men and 157 women) were employed at various kinds of work, viz., 41 on the farm and garden; 12 as carpenters, painters, etc.; 48 in the dining rooms, laundry, and kitchen; 46 knitting, sewing and spinning; 122 were working in the halls, and 42 were engaged in general work.

There were two infants in the female wards who were born in the house, the mothers having been pregnant at the time of admission. The Medical Superintendent was authorized to send one home to the father, who was in indigent circumstances, at the expense of the Asylum; the other was refused by the husband on the ground that he had not lived with his wife for two years prior to her admission to the Asylum. The question as to the responsibility of the husband under the circumstances, was submitted to the decision of the Attorney-General.

There were still in the wards of the main asylum a few patients who I thought should have been transferred to the refractory building, that is if great noise is looked upon as a disturbing element in an insane asylum. I also recorded the opinion that removal to and residence in the refractory building should, as much as possible, be temporary, except in the cases of the incurable violent and filthy.

The Asylum was, as usual, found in excellent order, the utmost cleanliness and neatness being observed. The wards generally had a most comfortable appearance and cheerful

look, and the beds and bedding were clean and tidy-looking. The condition and appearance of the cottages were all that could be desired, and in regard both to the character of the accommodation and to interior economy and management, these cottages are models for the comfortable lodgment and economical care of the chronic insane. The refractory wards had much improved since my last inspection, and considering the character of the inmates, their condition, in respect to order and cleanliness, was very satisfactory.

As the large amount of wall and wood surface that has to be kept clean and well covered with paint, rendered it necessary to attach a painter to the Asylum staff, the appointment of such a mechanic was made, to date from the 1st of January.

The wire screens on the windows of the refractory wards have proved to be insecure in the manner of fastening, which defect, along with one of a similar kind on the windows of the main building, has been brought under the notice of the Commissioner of Public Works, with a recommendation that an appropriation be asked to make the work good.

A statement of the requirements of the Asylum in the way of furniture and furnishings has been prepared, and an estimate of the cost of the same submitted to the Treasurer and approved of, and the sum of \$3,990 will be placed in the estimates, in order that the purchases may be made.

The following works of construction have also been recommended, viz. (1), the extension of the barn-room space; (2), the reconstruction of the interior fittings of the cow-stables, so as to make space for two rows of stalls instead of one, as now; (3), the ceiling and shelving of the upper flat of the stores department, which has never been finished off; (4), the removal and reconstruction of the old wood-shed and ice-house; (5), brick coal-sheds for the Refractory wards and the west cottage; (6), two covered sheds for the yards of the Refractory

Asylum; (7), planting, ornamentation, and drain and road construction.

The financial affairs of the Asylum were examined into generally, and instructions recorded for the information and guidance of the Bursar. Several changes in the staff arrangements were also authorized, and the necessary changes in the pay-list sanctioned. The placing of the Asylum attendants in a uniform, which has produced good results at the Toronto Asylum, was decided upon, and the Bursar was authorized to make the requisite purchases of the material required for the purpose. Instructions were also given for the introduction of an improved system of keeping the store books, with a view to ascertaining the exact cost of maintaining patients in the respective departments of the Asylum, as well as in the Asylum as a whole.

The Medical Superintendent reported that the officers, attendants, and servants of the Asylum were performing their respective duties in a satisfactory manner. Having regard to the size and population of the Asylum and the liability to unusual occurrences happening which would require prompt action, the Medical Superintendent was requested to see that at least two of the Medical officers were constantly on the Asylum premises.

My second inspection of the Asylum extended over the 15th, 16th, and 17th April, when the population of the Asylum had increased from 743 to 754, exclusive of 9 patients who had been sent to their friends on probational leave, and 2 who had escaped. The number of applications on file were exceptionally few, and in going through the papers it was observed that some of the insane, for whom application had been made, had been admitted to other asylums. I recommended that such information be obtained in future from applicants, who had not availed themselves of awards, as will enable the record of

application to be completed, so that the insane who have recovered, died, or been admitted to other asylums may not continue to appear as residents in a family. At this visit I found 14 patients in bed during the day, some of whom were very feeble and constantly confined to bed; otherwise the patients were in good health.

The cases of restraint were few, and enquiry showed that necessity existed for it. Some of the patients had flesh bruises and discoloration of the skin, the causes of which I enquired into, finding that, in three instances, they were the result of blows received from other patients, and in two cases they were caused by falls during epileptic attacks. As a general thing the patients were pretty free from excitement, and the wards were, with two exceptions, very quiet and orderly. The clothing of the male patients was in a good many instances rather ragged, and it was evident from unbuttoned garments and untidiness that it was not properly looked after by the attendants.

The condition of the Asylum was most satisfactory, and by re-flooring, painting, and plastering, carried on by the mechanical staff and the patients, it is constantly being improved. The halls and sleeping apartments were thoroughly clean and neatly kept, and since the double windows have been removed the ventilation has been much improved.

An appropriation having been voted by the Legislature for the purchase of additional furniture and the renewal of certain furnishings, full instructions were given to the Bursar respecting the manufacture and purchase of the same, to the extent of \$2,268.50. Structural alterations and renewals, as well as the purchase of trees and shrubs and gravel and tile for the ornamentation and improvement of the Asylum property, were also authorized to the extent of the appropriation.

The Bursar having presented the quarterly requisition for

supplies, it was examined, and the alleged requirements having been carefully enquired into and explanations received from the respective officers, authority was given to the Bursar to make the purchases at the lowest wholesale quotations. He was also authorized to dispose of the stock of wine and spirits left on hand, which the Medical Superintendent had reported there was no further necessity for in the maintenance and treatment of patients.

Instructions were given for the organization and working of a tailor shop, so that all the clothes would be cut and made up on the Asylum premises; and with the approval of Government, a tailor was appointed to the position.

The pay-list of the establishment was carefully checked, and certain changes, for which provision had been made in the estimates, were authorized. Owing to old age it was recommended that the assistant gardener should receive a retiring allowance, and that his place should be filled by a competent man, which was approved of and acted upon.

The stores and store department were examined. The butcher's meat was found to be of a most inferior quality, being ill-fed, under weight, and badly butchered. The delivery of the day was rejected by me, and the contractor notified that upon a repetition of such a default his contract would be cancelled. The bread was not quite up to the standard, but it appeared that the fault was due to the flour being too closely ground, the quality otherwise being good.

The Asylum was again inspected on the 13th and 14th June, on which occasion I checked the Asylum roll, in doing which I saw every patient and conversed with many of them. The movements of patients from the time of the previous record of operations were represented by 93 admissions, 38 discharges, 26 deaths, and 4 escapes. These changes increased the registered population to 778, but 9 men and 11 women were

out on probation, which left 367 men and 391 women in actual residence. The prepared accommodation of the Asylum provides beds for 423 of each sex, but when the basement rooms in the Refractory Building are furnished, the accommodation will be increased to 455 for each, or a total 910.

The good effects of separating and classifying the patients in three distinct structural departments (viz., the Main Asylum, the Cottages, and the Refractory Building) were very marked at this visit. In the Cottages the largest amount of Asylum freedom is enjoyed by the patients, and general quietude prevails. In the Main Building, while a little excitement now and again is noticeable, it does not appear to be disturbing or irritating to the quietly disposed patients; but at the Refractory Wards, particularly on the female side of the house, there was a good deal of boisterous excitement and roughness, as well as habits of an offensive kind, in connection with the patients, and their removal from the quiet and orderly has conducted very largely to the comfort of the latter class. Notwithstanding the excitement that prevailed in these wards of the Asylum, it was gratifying to note the almost entire absence of mechanical restraint. Nearly all the inmates were in the airing yards a great portion of the time, which doubtless more than anything else did away with the need of restraint.

While the appearance of the patients, in respect to clothing, might have been improved, and steps were being taken to accomplish that end, their personal cleanliness seemed to be well looked after.

The condition of the asylum was again entitled to a most favorable report. The relaying of the stairs and stairways has very much improved the side approaches to the wards; and other improvements, equally needful, are constantly in progress. By the judicious expenditure, on capital account, of a small sum of money from year to year, the original structural defects of the Asylum are fast disappearing, and increased comfort and cheerfulness are being obtained for the patients.

The farm, garden, and ornamental grounds are in admirable order, and the yield of cereals, roots, and garden products bids fair to be in excess of any previous year, and to be sufficient to meet the wants of the Asylum. A good deal of progress has been made in levelling, cleaning up, and laying out the rear grounds of the Asylum, to which attention was called in previous minutes, and it is expected that in a year or two they will lose their "back-yard" appearance, and assume as ornamental a condition as the front grounds. The Refractory building grounds are also pretty well advanced in grading and levelling, and they are now taking quite an ornamental shape.

I have recommended that appropriations be asked at the ensuing session of the Legislature for the following :—

1st. For furniture and furnishings for the vacant basement wards in the refractory building, and for other portions of the Asylum, as per statement and estimate.

2nd. For continuing the works connected with the ornamentation and improvement of the Asylum grounds, viz.: tree and shrub planting, tile draining, road constructing, fencing, etc.

3rd. For hardwood and other material for re-laying of floors, ceilings, painting, etc., in the main building, and material to re-construct the interior of the cow-sheds and horse-stables in order to obtain more room for live-stock, and for an additional hay-shed ; also, material required for the renewal of the steam-heating arrangements in some portions of the Asylum, and for other renewals of iron-work in the Engineer's department, including the re-construction of the windows of the Main Building.

4th. Coal-sheds for the Refractory Building and the west cottage.

5th. The placing of a mansard roof on the central structure of the Refractory Building, in order to provide additional bed-room space for the officers and servants.

The Medical Superintendant has called attention, in his report, to other requirements which are well worthy of attention ; but respecting the foregoing it is absolutely necessary that they should be supplied.

Table shewing in detail the expenditure of the London Asylum, for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

Medicines.....	\$ 524 77
Medical Comforts and Appliances.....	66 30
Butchers' Meat	10,591 45
Fowls, Fish, Game, etc	925 58
Flour, Bread, etc	9,284 77
Butter	3,224 34
Barley, Rice, Peas and Meal	657 96
Tea	2,401 28
Coffee	719 20
Cheese	194 09
Eggs	224 92
Fruit (Dried)	497 65
Tobacco and Pipes	571 26
Salt, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Pickles	284 14
Syrup and Sugar.....	3,926 36
Unenumerated Groceries	409 38
Fruit and Vegetables	698 79
Bedding	778 80
Straw for Bedding	341 45
Clothing	7,666 05
Shoes.....	919 48
Coal	6,622 36
Wood	1,823 01
Gas	1,550 10
Oil and Candles	191 36

Matches	42 00
Brushes, Brooms and Mops	395 07
Bath-Bricks, Black-lead and Blacking.....	11 00
Soap and Laundry Expenses.....	1,012 08
Advertising and Printing	167 20
Postage, Telegraphing and Express	287 28
Stationary and Library	893 37
Furniture—Renewal and Repairs.....	1,145 76
Iron and Tinware	348 18
Crockery and Glassware	524 63
Feed and Fodder.....	880 72
Farm-labor, Stock and Implements, including repairs to same	1,177 23
Repairs, Ordinary, to Buildings, etc	2,115 67
Hardware, etc	553 97
Paints and Oils	1,104 59
Law Expenses	2 31
Ice.....	42 00
Officers' Travelling Expenses	215 23
Elopers, Recovering	70 88
Freight and Duties.....	125 08
Amusements	281 21
Religious Instruction	149 50
Interments	293 00
Rent	10 50
Incidentals	114 84
Salaries and Wages.....	28,426 90
 Total.....	 \$95,485 05

NOTE.—The average cost of maintaining each patient was \$2.40 per week, or \$124.81 per annum.

LONDON ASYLM.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR
THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1880.

LONDON, October 1st, 1880.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

*Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc.,
for the Province of Ontario.*

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the tenth Annual Report of this Asylum.

On the 1st of October, 1879, there were resident at this Asylum 742 patients, of whom 358 were men and 384 women. During the year from October 1st, 1879, to September 30th, 1880, both days inclusive, there have been received at this Asylum 160 patients, of whom 78 were men, and 82 women, making the total number under treatment during the year just closed 902—436 men, and 466 women. Of these patients 67 have been discharged during the year (26 men and 41 women), 43 have died (19 men and 34 women), 7 have eloped (6 men and 1 woman), and 1 man was transferred to another asylum; leaving in residence at this date 784 patients, of whom 384 are men, and 400 are women. The number of patients discharged as recovered and improved was 58 (23 men and 35 women) or 36.2 per cent. of the admission.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 902, and the number of deaths 43, so that the death rate for the year was 4.76, which is slightly lower than that of last year (4.91) and still lower than that of the year before last (5.1). The deaths were due chiefly to old age, consumption and diseases of the brain connected with the insanity of the

patient. We had no death from any epidemic, or as far as we can see from any preventable cause.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

The amount of work done under this heading during the present year, has perhaps been greater than in any other previous period of the same duration since this Asylum has been occupied, and the permanent improvements made, have been in all parts of the institution. Among the most important of them, I may mention that

1. We have made and sodded a terrace 715 feet long across the front, and round the ends of the Refractory Asylum, and thoroughly drained and graded the 5 acres of ornamental grounds in front of that building.
2. Finding last winter that an undue proportion of coal was needed to heat the Refractory Asylum, I obtained your authority last spring, to entirely alter the distribution of steam pipes in the centre and east wing of that building; this work is now completed. The pipes have all been taken down, a sufficient proportion of them put up again in different positions, and all provided with guards. We expect that this part of the building will now be better heated than before, and at less cost. Should these expectations be realized during the coming winter we shall ask permission to make a similar change in the heating apparatus of the west wing next summer.
3. We removed three large sheds from the front of the Refractory Asylum, two of them we put up elsewhere, and the other being old and useless was destroyed.
4. We laid fifteen thousand feet of oak flooring in the halls and offices of the centre building, in attendants' rooms, and in patients' dormitories and sitting-rooms. If the government will supply us with the oak, (as I hope they will), in a few more years we shall have relaid all the floors in the Asylum.

5. We took out all the old box coils in centre building of Main Asylum, and replaced them with radiators.

6. We fitted up the centre building attic bed rooms with steam coils, and removed the old box stoves that formerly heated them.

7. We fitted up sixteen windows at Refractory Asylum with wrought iron bars to prevent some of the worst patients from tearing the wire guards off the windows.

8. We put in one hundred feet of cast iron sink pipe at the north cottage—the tile drain was choked up, and it was impossible to take it up and clean it, as it was buried in quicksand and water. So we replaced it with some old cast iron pipe we had on hand, and connected it with the hot water boiler so that it could be kept clear by occasional flushing.

9. We thoroughly refitted and repaired the dumb waiters in the centre building of the Main Asylum. We made new wrought iron brackets, pillows and shafting for them.

10. We fitted up all the main building closets and wash-rooms with gas, where lamps had been formerly used, using about five hundred feet of gas pipe and twenty-two extra burners.

11. We laid three hundred feet of water pipe to carry water from the cow-stable to the fowl yard.

12. We laid four hundred feet of water pipe to the green-house garden, and connected it with the centre building tanks.

13. We put in a pump, tanks, and piping for the purpose of collecting and saving for laundry purposes the exhaust water from the laundry engine and drying room. This gives us almost all the soft water we need for washing and enables us to save a great deal of soap.

14. We dug up the main gas pipe from the Main Asylum to the Refractory building, and levelled it. It had never been properly laid, and had sagged here and there. In these places it was full of water and the gas could not pass along it.

15. In consequence of the old east well becoming almost dry, we have taken the steam force-pump away from it, and placed it over the old west well, where we have a tolerably good supply of water. And we have fitted up this pump expressly for fire purposes, and this gives us (with the new hose supplied this year) tolerably efficient fire protection.

16. We have overhauled all the chemical fire engines, the hose and all the apparatus of every kind connected with our fire protection service, and we have them all ready for use at a moment's notice.

17. We have done a great deal of painting, so that the Asylum walls, taking the building all through, and the wood work generally are in better condition, I suppose, than at any previous time. An immense deal of painting, however, still remains to be done, and before we can possibly go over the whole institution some of it will want doing again. It will always now be as much as one painter can do, with all the help he can get from patients, to keep the walls and wood work of this Asylum in good order.

18. We have completed the clearing up of the farm, and this year we had for the first time the whole farm in crop. There are still a few dozen stumps to dig out, from a small piece of partially wooded land, part of which we use for a run for the hogs and part for the cows, and when this is done the farm will be in perfect order, as far as clearing up and levelling can make it so.

19. We have renewed all the back stairs and landings, (ten stairways in all) with oak ; they were formerly made of pine and were completely worn out.

20. The Public Works Department have constructed for us two excellent sheds in the airing courts belonging to the Refractory Asylum.

21. We have laid a new floor in the carriage house, and also in the west wing boiler house.

22. We have ceiled and repaired the old wine cellar under the store and made it frost proof and now use it as a store-room for apples.

23. We have altered six hundred and thirty locks in the main building, Refractory Asylums and cottages, so as to make one key fit them all and also in such a way that they cannot be picked with a crooked wire as they could be before.

24. We have put new locks (upon a different plan) on all the water-closet tops. Upon the old plan these locks used to rust and give a great deal of trouble. We have them now so arranged as to be much more out of the way of moisture.

25. We have added largely to the patients' library, reconstructed and enlarged the presses which contain the books, and moved them from the Superintendent's office to a more convenient situation in the centre hall upstairs.

26. We have replaced the large horse heretofore driven by the messenger by two small ponies. The large horses used for this service in the last few years have been constantly going lame, and we expect the ponies will bear the constant road-work better. Another reason for the change was that the load which the messenger has to take is often very heavy for one horse. So far the change has given entire satisfaction and has been a marked improvement.

27. We have renewed the floors in the four bathrooms in halls C and D of the Main Asylum. These floors were wood and were decaying. We have replaced them with bricks laid in water lime. Finally,

28. We have so reduced the number of rats about the Asylum that they are no longer, as they used to be, a serious nuisance. The steps taken to this end have been, first, to keep up a systematic watch for rat holes, and stop them up as found, with water-lime; second, the purchase of a good terrier and the destruction of rats about the cottages, basements and out-buildings, with the help of the dog; third, the planting of a colony of cats in the basement of the Main Asylum; and fourth, the constant use of a number of good traps.

These are some of the more important repairs, improvements and renewals of the year. It would be impossible to enumerate those of minor consequence. Every part and every department of the Institution have been carefully watched and constantly kept up to or raised above the old standard.

REPAIRS, ETC., RECOMMENDED.

1. I have on several occasions pointed out the desirability of doing something to improve the windows of the Main Asylum. A great many elopements take place through them, and besides that they are constantly getting out of order, so that they either cannot be opened or cannot be shut. At the new Refractory Asylum where there are iron guards outside the windows, these are so badly fastened on that they can be forced off from the inside. One elopement has been effected in this manner, and I am constantly expecting others to occur in the same way. In the case of a few of the worst patients, we have ourselves fastened the guards to their windows securely with bolts, but it would be too large a job for us to undertake to secure them all. This should have been done in the first place, and since it was not, it ought to be attended to now by the Public Works Department. The inside window guards at the Refractory Asylum are also insufficiently secured, as well as being themselves too easily destroyed. They are being constantly bent and broken, and unless additional fastenings are

put upon them to prevent this, in the course of a few years they will be all gone.

2. We have at this Asylum an abundant supply of most excellent water and a good pump and engine to force it into the elevated tanks, from which it flows through all the buildings. But in case of any breakage of the pump or engine we should be left entirely without water until this was repaired. It is impossible that the same pump and engine can be used always without some breakage occurring, and it is equally impossible to tell when this will happen. Should it occur while, as at present, we have no duplicate machinery, I really do not know what we should do for water. We ought to have a second well like the one we use from at present, provided with a pump and engine, and I trust that you will impress upon the Government the importance, the necessity indeed, of providing these.

3. One of the most pressing wants, and from some important points of view the most pressing want of this Asylum at the present time, is a separate building for religious purposes. The hall that we use now is for several reasons unsuited for a chapel. It is up three pair of stairs, and many of the old, feeble patients, who would appreciate the services the most, cannot reach it. But worse than this, it is the amusement room, and is fitted up with a stage at one end, and contains a billiard table at the other. The Associations connected with it therefore are of a kind, wholly unsuited to a religious state of mind, and there is no doubt that a large amount of the good our services ought to do and would do under other circumstances, is neutralized by these surroundings. But, besides all this, I am very anxious to have a chapel so that we might have Catholic as well as Protestant services, since a large number, nearly two hundred, of our patients are Catholics. There would be no difficulty about building a chapel suitable for the different services, and the cost of such a building as we need would not be great.

4. I hope that in the course of 1881 a shed will be built at the west cottage, similar to the sheds at the north and east cottages. A coal shed and kitchen are much needed at the Refractory Asylum, but I hope to see these made unnecessary by eventually removing the boilers from that building to a centre boiler house, which would be for the whole institution, and then converting the present boiler-house into a kitchen.

5. I hope that you will be able to allow us this year, money to buy a second waggonette. One will not take even the female employees, of whom about twenty-seven are off duty each Sunday. These all, or nearly all, want to go to church, and there are seats for about half of them. If you say they can walk, then the wagonette may be dispensed with altogether; but if, as I claim, after working hard all the week they ought to be sent to church on Sunday, then we should be allowed another wagonette at once.

6. I should very much like to be allowed tea and coffee urns for the women's dining room in the Main Asylum, similar to those procured a couple of years ago for the men's dining-room. They are somewhat expensive, but I should think they would last for an indefinite time. They save a great deal of labor, and make better tea and coffee than can be made in the old way.

7. In the last few years we have cleared up and removed the stumps from over thirty acres of farm land. We have graded, made roads in and planted ten acres of ornamental grounds at the cottages, and five acres at the Refractory Asylum. We have also done a great deal to, though we have not finished, the grading and graveling at the rear of the Main Asylum. There is still a great deal of work of the same kind to do and I hope to go on doing it as rapidly as possible. All the ground inside the circular road around the Main Asylum should be graded and planted and made ornamental. Then the old ice-houses must be removed, set up elsewhere

and repaired, one being made into a slaughter house for our pig killing and the other into a lumber shed, in which the lumber we have on hand can be kept tidy and be protected from the weather. Next, the land between the Refractory Asylum grounds and the cottage grounds, and that in rear of the barns and stables must be graded and a good coat of grass got upon it, and then be used as a clothes yard ; the present clothes yard in rear of the Main Asylum having been taken into the ornamental grounds, it being too much exposed to view now that the Refractory Asylum is built behind it to be any longer a proper place to use for clothes drying. Another job needing attention is the new road at the back of the cottages and Refractory Asylum along the south side of the fifty acre field. The only other thing that I will mention at present in this connection, is the grading which requires to be done in the lower part of the garden and which cannot be done until a sewer is built from the filter to the garden fence. For all these purposes money will be needed. The exact amount will be specified elsewhere.

COMPLETED ASYLUM.

Three years ago when I was at St. Louis attending the meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents, held there, I stated to the meeting that this Asylum was then being enlarged by the construction of three additional buildings, namely, two cottages, and a good sized edifice, the latter to be used as an asylum for the worst cases, the most violent and those of the most filthy habits. Several of the Medical Superintendents at the meeting expressed very decidedly the opinion, that an asylum so constituted of separate buildings would not be a success. They argued that the difficulty of supervision and of moving patients from one part of the asylum to another, where those parts were under different roofs would be very serious, and they predicted that after I had had experience, for a short time, of an institution so constructed, I should have nothing to say in its favor. I

am happy to say that these predictions have not been fulfilled, but on the contrary I am firmly persuaded that a still further division of an asylum into buildings under separate roofs, than is here practised, might be adopted with great advantage. I believe that many of the problems in asylum construction may be and eventually will be solved by the abolition of the large single building and the use of a number of smaller buildings in its place. Some of the advantages of the latter system would be, (1) The more perfect isolation of one class of patients from all other classes, and the greater facility of systematic classification of patients. (2) Greater facility for lighting the buildings. (3) Better ventilation without fans and steam power than can be had with these in a very large building. (4) As a consequence of the two last, better health of the patients and a lower death rate. (The better health of the patients, at this institution, of those who occupy the smaller buildings, the cottages and Refractory Asylum, as compared with those who live in the Main Asylum is very marked). (5) Less cost of construction. My present opinion is, that were I going to construct an asylum for a thousand patients, I should have it composed of not less than ten or twelve separate buildings, the largest to contain not more than two hundred patients, and the smallest between fifty and a hundred. All these buildings, as well as the houses for the medical staff and bursar, the store, sewing room, shops, chapel, etc., should be heated from a central boiler house, which would also supply steam for the one laundry and the four or five kitchens which would be required. Close to the engine house would be placed the motor for generating electricity to light the grounds, roads, and all the buildings. Beside it, or in connection with it, would be the engines for supplying the institution with water for domestic and fire purposes. I believe that on the plan thus briefly indicated, an asylum could be constructed at once cheaper to build, cheaper to maintain, and more adapted to the end in view, than any of the existing institutions in this country. One of the main features in such an

institution as that proposed would be a considerable extension of the cottage system, and the introduction of buildings intermediate in point of construction and management between the ordinary large asylum and our present cottages. That the cottage system could be extended, and, with some little modification, largely extended, is proved, I think, by the fact that at this Asylum with one hundred and eighty cottage patients, with a minimum of attendance, we have not had so far a single elopement from these buildings nor any misbehaviour of the least consequence of any kind whatever. With a slightly larger staff than we have now at the cottages, there is no doubt whatever that a large number of the patients now in our Main Asylum might occupy detached buildings with all, or nearly all, the privileges of our present cottage patients, with very great advantage to their health, both bodily and mental, and to their comfort. In such an institution as I am now contemplating, one moderate sized building, properly planned and constructed, might be set apart for paying patients, and I am satisfied that this radical separation of the paying and non-paying in distinct buildings would be found much more satisfactory in many ways, than the present plan of appropriating to the paying patients certain halls in a large building, the rest of which is occupied by the non-paying class.

ALCOHOL.

No beer, wine, whiskey, nor brandy has been used at this Asylum during the last twelve months. In place of these, in certain cases of illness where alcohol appeared to be indicated, we have given this in its pure form, mixed of course with water, as most other medicines are. In this way we have consumed, in the course of the year, four gallons, six pints, and fifteen ounces of alcohol, equal to about nine gallons of whiskey, or one gallon of whiskey to every hundred patients under treatment, as against (in former years) three hundred dollars' worth of beer, wine, and whiskey to

every hundred patients treated. I do not believe that alcohol has been withheld in any case where its use would have been beneficial to the patient, and I am quite sure that of the very little that has been given, a large proportion has done no good. I do not know of a single case in which alcohol has been given, during the past year, in which I could say positively that it has done good, and the doubt that I have had for many years, namely, whether alcohol ever does good, is stronger now than ever it was. It must not be supposed either that because we use no alcoholic liquors, that we therefore require and use more opium, chloral and other sedatives. So far is this from being the case that I am satisfied we require and use less sedatives, of all kinds, than we did when we used beer, wine and whiskey. And I am certain that so far is alcohol from taking the place of these, that, on the contrary, its use, by producing an irritable condition of the nervous system, leads to the use of an increased quantity of sedatives. Speaking of the disuse of alcohol last year, I noticed that the death rate was somewhat lower than the year before that; this year it is still lower. From the time that the Asylum was opened (excluding 1871, which was only a fraction of a year) until September 30th, 1877, alcohol was used at the rate of about three dollars per patient per annum, and the average death rate was 5.19 per cent. per annum. During the year ending September 30th, 1878, when alcohol was being used at the rate of one dollar's worth per patient per annum, the death rate was 5.1 per cent. And during the last two years when (practically) no alcohol has been used, the death rate has been 4.83 per cent. per annum, showing clearly that in the case of asylum inmates the use of alcohol does not tend to lengthen life or avert death.

RESTRAINT.

An accurate record has been kept during the past year of all the restraint and seclusion used at this Asylum. A summary of this record is given in the following table:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients restrained.....	25	68	93
Number of times restraint and seclusion were employed.....	324	1460	1784
Total number of hours patients were kept in seclusion	375	1007 $\frac{1}{2}$	1382 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total number of hours patients were kept in restraint-bed	290	8720 $\frac{1}{2}$	9010 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total number of hours patients were kept in restraint-chair.....	2036 $\frac{1}{4}$	6184 $\frac{1}{4}$	8220 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total number of hours patients were kept in muffs.....	3328	7620 $\frac{1}{2}$	10948 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total number of hours patients were kept in wristlets	8	140	148
Total number of hours patients were kept tied in bed	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total number of hours in restraint and seclusion during the year....	4079 $\frac{1}{4}$	20323 $\frac{3}{4}$	24403

The first thing that will strike you about this table, is the much larger amount of restraint used upon the female than on the male side of the house. I cannot tell why this should be so. We try as hard to keep the women out of restraint as we do the men, but we do not succeed nearly as well. Insane women on the whole are more unmanageable than are insane men. We use more strong dresses on the female than on the male side of the house, and a much larger number of women than men have to be deprived of knives and forks to take their meals with, and so we have to use more restraint on that side of the house. The next thing you will notice is that the total number of hours in restraint does not tally with the total number in all the different kinds of restraint, but that the last is more than the first. The reason of this apparent discrepancy is that patients are often in more than one kind of restraint at once. For instance, the muffs and restraint-chair are often used together, and sometimes the muffs and restraint-bed are used together. The total amount of restraint

used has been reduced in this Asylum during the last few years to less than a quarter what it used to be; it is at present very low. During the year just closed it amounted to 24,403 hours, while the total residence of patients at the Asylum was 6,723,000 hours, the percentage of restraint was therefore .363, so that our actual restraint with an average of 765 patients was equal to 2,776 patients in restraint all the time which would be one person in restraint for every 275 patients in residence.

AMUSEMENTS.

During the year just closed our amusements have been more numerous and of a higher character than during any previous year. We have an excellent band of our own, which was of the greatest value to us, supplying good music as it did both for the weekly dances, which were kept up without intermission all the winter, and for the entertainments. These were as follows:—

- (1) Theatrical performance by the "Popular Dime Company."
- (2) Variety entertainment by the "London East Dramatic Company."
- (3) Entertainment by Mr. Archie Bremner and Company.
- (4) Concert by Mr. and Mrs. Furness and others.
- (5) Concert by 7th Battalion Band and others.
- (6) Entertainment by Mr. Frank Peters, Miss Raymond and others.
- (7) Readings by Mr. Frederic Going.
- (8) Concert by "London East Dramatic Company."
- (9) Dramatic entertainment by the "Popular Dime Company."
- (10) Concert by "Old Folks."
- (11) Concert by Queen's Avenue Methodist Choir.
- (12) Concert by Dr. Sippi and others.
- (13) Concert by St. Peter's Church Choir.
- (14) Variety entertainment by T. Gillian, Archie Bremner and others.
- (15) Concert by Mrs. Raymond and others.
- (16) "Pinafore," by the Holman Opera Company.
- The Asylum Dramatic Club acted in excellent style—
- (17) "Raising the Wind."
- (18) "The Two Polts."
- (19) "Kelinworth." The Asylum Minstrel Troupe gave two

very pleasing performances, viz.: (20) Variety entertainment. (21) Entertainment. And the Junior Dramatic Club of the Asylum acted in a most creditable manner—(22) "Nicholas Flam."

These entertainments were all good, and many of them extremely good. They were all much enjoyed by the patients, and I hereby tender my warmest and most hearty thanks to all those who, in taking part in them, helped to relieve the terrible monotony of asylum life, which, in spite of all we have done or ever can do, weighs and will always weigh like a black cloud upon a large number of our patients.

DIETARY.

The food given the patients at this Asylum is plain and good. Each article is good of its kind and well cooked and served. A strict supervision is exercised by the Matron, and also by the Superintendent, over the different articles as they are supplied by the contractors, as well as over the preparation of them for the table. In cases of illness, whatever is thought to be best for the patients is provided without reference to cost.

WORK.

The patients at this Asylum do in the course of the year, in the aggregate, an immense amount of work. We farm a little over two hundred acres. Our garden contains twenty acres, and we have fully fifty acres of ornamental grounds and roads to keep in order. Besides this we do every year a large amount of extra work, such as clearing up land and taking out stumps, grading, draining, road-making, and planting. The women sew, knit, wash, scrub, assist in the laundry, kitchen, and dining-rooms. Both men and women work in the halls, making beds, sweeping, scrubbing, and dusting, so that (as the table in the supplementary returns shews) we manage without any difficulty to find work of a suitable kind.

for all patients who are able and willing to work. And there is no doubt that to provide the patients with a reasonable amount of work suitable for them, is the very greatest kindness that can be done them, and also that this properly used, is one of the most valuable curative agents that we possess.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

I desire again to thank the clergy of the Church of England, in the city of London, for their kindness in coming out every Sunday morning, to read the service and preach to such patients as are well enough to go to chapel. I consider these services most valuable to the patients, and there is nothing that I desire more than to extend them and make them more universal. If we had a chapel on the ground instead of having to use for this purpose the amusement hall which is up three flights of stairs, I should at once make arrangements to have Catholic services, and also services by other Protestant clergymen, and I should have two services each Sunday instead of as now only one.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

There have been no changes this year among the officers of the Asylum, and comparatively few changes among the attendants and other employees. I have every reason to speak in the highest terms of the whole Asylum staff. The work of all has been well and cheerfully done, and during the whole year, with a staff of one hundred and fifteen persons, there has been no misconduct of any kind at all worth mentioning.

FARM.

Our farm has turned out better this year, I think, than ever before. No crop was a failure, and some of the crops—as hay, oats, and apples—were extra good. We had this year, for the first time in the history of the Asylum, all the land connected with the institution under cultivation. We did not keep any pasture, nor did we rent any, but fed the cows with

fresh cut rye and grass until the hay was taken off, and then of course there was pasture for them. The cows did well and gave a large average amount of milk. Our potatoes were not a large crop, though we took the greatest pains to make them so. We planted thirty-four acres, and we counted on having at least seven or eight thousand bushels. We did not have quite five thousand bushels. We shall, however, have enough for the institution for the year, and for once we shall not have to buy potatoes. The management of the farm under Mr. Canniff has been excellent. Not only has our large crop, of over two hundred acres, and of a total value of ten thousand and twenty dollars and eighty-two cents, been put in, cared for, and harvested in good season, and in good style, but a large amount of extra work, such as fencing, draining, clearing and removing stumps, has also been done, so that our farm is getting every year into better order. The produce of the garden has been full as good as usual. The account, which the Bursar will transmit immediately, will show you that the yield both of fruit and vegetables has been very large. The ornamental grounds were more beautiful than ever before ; one reason of this was the frequent showers throughout the whole season, which kept everything green, but Mr. Penny deserves, and should have, a great deal of credit also for his efficient management of the whole garden department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT
 OF THE OPERATIONS OF
THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON
 FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1880.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the Official Year, ending September 30th, 1880.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Remaining, October 1st, 1879	358	384	742			
Admitted during year :						
By Lieut.-Governor's Warrant ..	31	23	54			
" Medical certificate	47	59	106			
Total number under treatment during year				436	466	902
Discharges during year :						
Not insane	0	1	1			
As cured	16	26	42			
" improved	7	9	16			
" unimproved	3	5	8			
Total number of discharges during year				26	41	67
Died				19	24	43
Eloped				6	1	7
Transferred				1	0	1
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1880				384	400	784
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				908	873	1781
Total discharged	291	278	569			
" died	189	159	348			
" eloped	25	4	29			
" transferred	19	32	51			
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1880 ..	384	400	784	908	873	1781

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1879, to 30th September, 1880.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 17th of September, 1880)	385	404	789
Minimum number of patients in residence) on the 7th of October, 1879)	357	383	740
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	136,053	144,072	280,125
Daily average population	371,73	393,64	765,37
SOCIAL STATE.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	30	41	71
Widowed	6	13	19
Single.....	41	28	69
Not reported	1	0	1
Total	78	82	160
RELIGION.			
	Admissions of Year.	Total Admissions Since Opening.	
Presbyterians	14	183	190
Episcopalians	17	211	160
Methodists	16	170	192
Baptists.....	7	60	67
Congregationalists	2	9	6
Roman Catholics	11	156	174
Mennonites	1	3	0
Quakers	1	1	8
Infidels	1	2	18
Other denominations ..	3	35	37
Not reported	5	55	38
Total	78	908	873
NATIONALITIES.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.
English	13	16	29
Irish	8	16	24
Scotch	5	7	12
Canadian	41	36	77
United States	4	3	7
Other countries	0	2	2
Unknown	7	2	9
Total	78	908	873

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

	Admitted during year.			Total Admission.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Brant	0	0	0	33	29	62
Bruce	5	4	9	42	32	74
Carleton	0	0	0	4	6	10
Elgin.....	7	4	11	52	54	106
Essex	4	6	10	39	37	76
Frontenac	0	1	1	5	7	12
Grey	0	0	0	3	9	12
Haldimand	0	0	0	21	23	44
Halton	0	0	0	8	4	12
Hastings.....	0	0	0	4	7	11
Huron	11	7	18	61	58	119
Kent	5	12	17	45	66	112
Lambton	6	6	12	76	53	129
Lanark	0	0	0	2	2	4
Leeds and Grenville	0	0	0	0	5	5
Lennox and Addington.....	0	0	0	3	1	4
Lincoln	0	0	0	10	6	16
Middlesex	17	23	40	185	168	353
Norfolk.....	1	1	2	27	32	59
Northumberland and Durham	0	0	0	14	10	24
Ontario	0	0	0	6	11	17
Oxford	9	9	18	67	57	124
Peel	0	0	0	3	5	8
Perth	7	7	14	53	49	102
Peterborough	0	0	0	1	5	6
Prescott and Russel	0	0	0	1	2	3
Prince Edward	0	0	0	1	0	1
Renfrew	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simcoe	0	0	0	13	17	30
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry ..	0	0	0	5	5	10
Victoria	0	1	1	12	13	25
Waterloo	2	0	2	24	19	43
Welland	0	0	0	8	6	14
Wellington	3	1	4	11	10	21
Wentworth	0	0	0	9	14	23
York	1	0	1	35	41	76
Other countries and unknown.....	0	0	0	23	10	33
Total admissions.....	—	78	—	82	160	—
				908	873	1781

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1880.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	0	0	0	1	0	1
Brant	0	0	0	14	7	21
Bruce	0	1	1	21	13	34
Carleton	0	0	0	0	1	1
Elgin	3	1	4	12	3	15
Essex	2	2	4	19	9	28
Frontenac	0	1	1	0	1	1
Grey	0	0	0	2	5	7
Haldimand	0	0	0	9	3	12
Halton	0	0	0	5	2	7
Hastings	0	0	0	1	4	5
Huron	5	3	8	25	16	41
Kent	4	4	8	21	9	30
Linhton	4	2	6	48	14	62
Lanark	0	0	0	0	1	1
Leeds and Grenville	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lennox and Addington	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lincoln	0	0	0	8	1	9
Middlesex	3	3	6	47	32	79
Norfolk	1	1	2	19	9	28
Northumberland and Durham	0	0	0	4	2	6
Ontario	0	0	0	1	4	5
Oxford	4	2	6	23	12	35
Peel	0	0	0	2	4	6
Perth	0	2	2	23	12	35
Peterborough	0	0	0	1	5	6
Prescott and Russell	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renfrew	0*	0	0	0	0	0
Simcoe	0	0	0	5	4	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	0	0	0	1	0	1
Victoria	0	0	0	9	8	17
Waterloo	1	0	1	10	4	14
Welland	0	0	0	3	4	7
Wellington	3	1	4	5	5	10
Wentworth	0	0	0	5	8	13
York	1	0	1	17	20	37
Total admissions	31	23	54	362	222	584

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1879.					
1	C. McJ. . .	F.	15th June, 1878	October 2	Unimproved.
2	C. F. . . .	M.	5th September, 1879	October 3	Recovered.
3	A. R. . . .	F.	22nd December, 1877	October 7	Recovered.
4	A. E. S. . .	F.	18th November, 1870	October 29	Unimproved.
5	C. W. . . .	F.	17th September, 1879	November 3	Recovered.
6	J. T. B. . .	M.	10th July, 1879	November 5	Recovered.
7	W. P. R. . .	M.	9th September, 1878	November 5	Improved.
8	E. A. C. . .	F.	26th July, 1879	November 14	Recovered.
9	M. A. M. . .	F.	4th September, 1874	November 18	Improved.
10	M. D. . . .	F.	8th October, 1879	November 18	Not Insane.
11	E. A. W. . .	F.	5th July, 1879	November 18	Unimproved.
12	S. B. . . .	F.	1st July, 1879	November 19	Recovered.
13	J. A. . . .	F.	14th July, 1879	December 5	Improved.
14	A. S. . . .	F.	27th August, 1879	December 6	Improved.
15	G. M. . . .	M.	5th November, 1879	December 9	Recovered.
16	W. J. M. . .	M.	8th August, 1879	December 11	Improved.
17	J. O. B. . .	F.	1st August, 1879	December 18	Recovered.
18	M. A. H. . .	F.	11th July, 1874	December 20	Improved.
19	E. A. . . .	F.	20th February, 1879	December 23	Recovered.
1880.					
20	C. K. . . .	F.	9th August, 1879	January 3	Unimproved.
21	N. McD. . .	M.	25th June, 1879	January 6	Recovered.
22	M. F. . . .	F.	9th August, 1879	January 7	Recovered.
23	B. C. . . .	M.	24th June, 1878	January 10	Improved.
24	M. G. . . .	M.	31st May, 1879	January 23	Unimproved.
25	E. A. H. . .	F.	1st September, 1879	January 28	Recovered.
26	F. S. W. . .	F.	18th July, 1879	February 3	Recovered,
27	S. F. . . .	M.	18th November, 1879	February 13	Recovered.
28	J. A. N. . .	F.	20th February, 1879	February 21	Recovered.
29	Z. J. . . .	M.	30th January, 1880	February 23	Recovered.
30	J. H. . . .	M.	9th September, 1879	March 4	Improved.
31	C. O. B. . .	F.	22nd September, 1879	March 8	Improved.
32	N. E. C. . .	F.	21st January, 1878	March 8	Improved.
33	J. B. . . .	M.	7th March, 1879	March 15	Recovered.
34	M. H. . . .	F.	30th January, 1880	March 16	Unimproved.
35	M. L. . . .	F.	26th June, 1878	April 1	Recovered.
36	A. C. . . .	M.	12th January, 1880	April 1	Unimproved.
37	D. McL. . .	M.	1st May, 1879	April 5	Unimproved.
38	J. H. . . .	M.	28th July, 1879	April 30	Recovered.
39	J. O. M. . .	M.	24th November, 1879	April 30	Improved
40	M. A. P. . .	F.	8th October, 1879	April 30	Recovered.
41	A. B. . . .	F.	12th September, 1879	May 7	Recovered.
42	M. J. K. . .	F.	13th April, 1880	May 13	Unimproved.
43	A. M. . . .	F.	15th November, 1879	May 22	Recovered.
44	C. P. . . .	M.	15th March, 1880	June 19	Recovered.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
				1880.	.
45	J. M.	M..	21st November, 1879..	June 26	Recovered.
46	J. S.	M..	24th March, 1879 ..	June 30	Improved.
47	H. A. W.	F..	2nd December, 1879..	June 30	Recovered.
48	W. E.	M..	20th May, 1880 ..	July 5	Recovered.
49	M. R.	F..	22nd October, 1879 ..	July 10	Recovered.
50	J. C.	F..	1st October, 1879 ..	July 12	Improved.
51	E. G.	F..	25th May, 1880 ..	July 19	Recovered.
52	M. A. S.	F..	10th January, 1880 ..	July 24	Recovered.
53	D. S.	M..	17th May, 1880 ..	July 26	Recovered.
54	E. S.	F..	6th February, 1880 ..	July 28	Improved.
55	S. B.	F..	23rd March, 1880 ..	August 13	Recovered.
56	H. H.	M..	17th January, 1879 ..	August 19	Recovered.
57	Z. J.	M..	1st March, 1880 ..	August 30	Recovered.
58	J. C.	F..	7th January, 1880 ..	September 1 ..	Recovered.
59	M. A. B.	F..	28th April, 1880 ..	September 1 ..	Recovered.
60	A. K.	M..	24th January, 1880 ..	September 2 ..	Recovered.
61	S. M.	F..	13th July, 1880 ..	September 10 ..	Recovered.
62	V. L. C.	F..	9th January, 1880 ..	September 14 ..	Recovered.
63	E. C.	F..	29th August, 1880 ..	September 21 ..	Recovered.
64	M. O'K.	F..	18th November, 1870 ..	September 22 ..	Recovered.
65	E. A. C.	F..	14th May, 1880 ..	September 29 ..	Recovered.
66	P. G.	M..	23rd February, 1880 ..	September 30 ..	Recovered.
67	A. C. S.	M..	5th December, 1879 ..	September 30 ..	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Age, Length of Residence, and Proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1880.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Age of Death.	Residence in Asylum.	Proximate Cause of Death.
1879						
1	T. F. . . .	M. . . .	73	1st Oct. . .	1 4 22	Apoplexy.
2	M. T. . . .	F. . . .	59	7th Oct. . .	4 2 5	Asthemia.
3	M. H. . . .	M. . . .	64	12th Oct. . .	8 10 15	Marasmus.
4	M. C. . . .	F. . . .	53	21st Oct. . .	3 0 9	"
5	M. B. . . .	F. . . .	50	26th Oct. . .	0 4 21	Apoplexy.
6	W. H. . . .	M. . . .	63	31st Oct. . .	6 2 23	Pneumonia.
7	B. L. . . .	F. . . .	58	5th Nov. . .	5 2 3	Purpurea haemorrhagica.
8	E. E. . . .	F. . . .	19	6th Nov. . .	0 8 23	Pneumonia.
9	M. C. . . .	F. . . .	70	18th Nov. . .	9 0 0	Chronic diarrhoea.
10	E. B. . . .	F. . . .	57	28th Nov. . .	1 3 4	Marasmus.
11	D. J. . . .	M. . . .	36	2nd Dec. . .	0 10 21	Softening of brain.
12	J. K. . . .	M. . . .	36	4th Dec. . .	1 1 0	"
13	J. D. . . .	M. . . .	61	5th Dec. . .	1 5 29	Marasmus.
14	J. McC. . . .	F. . . .	55	14th Dec. . .	6 2 18	Epilepsy.
15	J. C. . . .	F. . . .	69	19th Dec. . .	9 0 26	Senile decay.
16	A. C. . . .	F. . . .	45	23rd Dec. . .	8 5 26	Phthisis.
1880						
17	M. A. . . .	F. . . .	(?)	10th Jan. . .	1 11 1	Marasmus.
18	J. C. . . .	F. . . .	54	14th Feb. . .	5 2 21	Pneumonia.
19	E. McG. . . .	F. . . .	64	16th Feb. . .	9 2 29	Senile decay.
20	E. A. . . .	M. . . .	56	17th Feb. . .	1 3 16	Chronic cerebritis.
21	M. H. . . .	F. . . .	52	28th Feb. . .	0 3 4	Marasmus.
22	A. M. H. . . .	F. . . .	28	6th Mar. . .	5 6 2	Erysipelas.
23	R. S. . . .	F. . . .	67	6th Mar. . .	1 11 12	Senile decay.
24	M. F. . . .	F. . . .	57	23rd Mar. . .	1 10 15	Epilepsy.
25	W. W. . . .	M. . . .	36	29th Mar. . .	0 1 14	Acute mania.
26	R. S. . . .	M. . . .	51	11th Apr. . .	3 9 20	Diarrhoea.
27	J. F. . . .	M. . . .	44	24th Apr. . .	9 5 1	Pneumonia.
28	E. C. . . .	F. . . .	50	25th Apr. . .	0 10 27	Phthisis.
29	W. J. . . .	M. . . .	72	29th Apr. . .	2 2 29	Marasmus.
30	M. S. . . .	M. . . .	70	29th Apr. . .	9 5 6	Heart clot.
31	P. C. . . .	M. . . .	60	2nd May. . .	0 2 12	Diarrhoea.
32	M. G. . . .	F. . . .	65	21st June. . .	0 0 10	Paralysis.
33	J. H. . . .	M. . . .	33	27th June. . .	0 0 9	Hepatic dropsy.
34	T. C. . . .	M. . . .	76	30th June. . .	6 3 27	Cancer.
35	T. B. . . .	M. . . .	48	5th July. . .	0 0 28	Hepatic dropsy.
36	G. L. . . .	M. . . .	56	19th July. . .	0 0 4	Acute mania.
37	N. M. J. . . .	F. . . .	40	29th July. . .	1 0 29	Phthisis.
38	J. S. . . .	M. . . .	30	5th Aug. . .	3 3 1	Epilepsy.
39	B. P. . . .	F. . . .	21	11th Aug. . .	0 8 22	"
40	C. A. . . .	F. . . .	59	26th Aug. . .	1 0 0	Diarrhoea.
41	A. C. . . .	F. . . .	73	9th Sep. . .	0 3 20	Apoplexy.
42	J. B. . . .	M. . . .	70	25th Sep. . .	9 10 2	Senile decay.
43	E. H. . . .	F. . . .	36	30th Sep. . .	0 10 25	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Bookbinders	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Book-keepers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Bakers	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Bricklayers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Butchers	1	0	1	3	0	3	4
Blacksmiths	0	0	0	9	0	9	9
Brass finishers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Brewers	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Barbers	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Broommakers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Cabinetmakers	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
Confectioners	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Coopers	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
Carpenters	1	0	1	22	0	22	23
Clerks	0	0	0	17	0	17	17
Clergymen	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Coppersmiths	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Dyers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Domestic duties	0	52	52	0	453	453	505
Dressmakers	0	1	1	0	3	3	4
Druggists	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Engineers	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Farmers	29	2	31	290	7	297	323
Fishermen	0	0	0	2	1	3	3
Founders	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Ferrymen	0	0	0	3	0	2	2
Furriers	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Gardners	0	0	0	6	0	6	6
Hucksters	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Hatters	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Hostlers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Housekeepers	0	3	3	0	1	1	4
Jewellers	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Laborers	23	0	23	217	0	217	240
Ladies	0	1	1	0	2	2	3
Laundresses	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Lumbermen	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Milliners	0	2	2	0	6	6	8
Masons	0	0	0	7	0	7	7
Machinists	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Matchmakers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Millers	2	0	2	4	0	4	6
Moulders	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Merchants	0	0	0	16	0	16	16
Music-teachers	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Officers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Organ-builders	0	0	0	1	0	1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Pensioners	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Plasterers	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
Prostitutes	0	1	1	0	3	3	4
Photographers	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Painters	3	0	3	8	0	8	11
Printers	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
Pedlars	0	0	0	2	1	2	3
Physicians	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Servants	0	6	6	2	111	113	119
Sailors	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
Students	2	0	2	7	0	7	9
Spinners	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Sisters of Charity	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Stone-cutters	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Showmen	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Saddlers	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Shoemakers	0	0	0	13	0	13	13
Seamstresses	0	0	0	0	6	6	6
Slaters	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Shipbuilders	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
School-teachers	2	0	2	10	9	19	21
Tinsmiths	1	0	1	3	0	4	4
Tavern-keepers	2	0	2	3	1	4	6
Tailors	0	1	1	15	0	15	16
Tanners	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Tollgate-keepers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Watchmakers	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Wood-finishers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Weavers	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
Wheelwrights	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Waggon-makers	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
No employment	4	7	11	35	73	108	119
Unknown	2	5	7	50	104	154	161
Total	78	82	160	830	791	1,621	1,781

TABLE No. 8.
Showing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1880.									
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	0	1	1	3	6	9	...	...	...
Religious excitement .....	...	...	...	9	8	17	...	...	...
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles .....	...	...	...	4	5	9	...	...	...
Love affairs, including seduction .....	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1	0	1	6	4	10	...	...	...
Fright and nervous shocks .....	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink .....	...	...	...	0	1	1	...	...	...
Intemperance, sexual .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal disease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Self-abuse, sexual	1	0	1	13	1	14	...	...	...
Over-work	0	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...
Sunstroke	3	0	3	1	1	2	...	...	...
Accident or injury	1	0	1	1	1	2	...	...	...
Pregnancy	0	1	1	0	4	4	...	...	...
Puerporal .....	...	...	...	0	3	3	...	...	...
Lactation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puberty and change of life	0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine disorders .....	...	...	...	0	3	3	...	...	...
Brain disease, with general paralysis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brain disease, with epilepsy .....	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...
Other forms of brain disease .....	...	...	...	0	2	2	...	...	...
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	0	2	2	2	5	7	...	...	...
Fevers .....	...	...	...	3	0	3	...	...	...
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
With other combined cause not ascertained	20	14	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
With other combined cause not ascertained .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	50	58	108	28	25	53	...	...	...
Total	78	82	160	78	82	160	...	...	...

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the nature of Employment and the number of day's work performed by Patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	7	1,838	.....	1,838
Tailor's Shop	1	33	.....	33
Engineer's Shop	2	538	.....	538
Mason Work	3	716	.....	716
Wool Yarnail	4	1,007	.....	1,007
Laundry	14	570	2,928	3,498
Painting	5	1,032	.....	1,032
Farm	30	7,493	.....	7,493
Garden	19	4,938	.....	4,938
Kitchen	17	.....	4,939	4,939
Dining Rooms	22	2,543	4,873	7,416
Sewing rooms	33	.....	9,555	9,555
Knitting	15	.....	4,225	4,225
Spinning	1	.....	259	259
Mending	2	.....	631	631
Halls	195	21,794	25,673	47,467
Store-room	2	418	.....	418
General	73	11,535	1,872	13,407
Total	445	54,455	54,955	109,410

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURNS.

The history of probations during the official year ending 30th September, 1880, is as follows:

	M	F	T	M	F	T
Total number allowed out on probation ..	..	..	..	21	37	58
Number of these discharged recovered ..	6	16	22			
" " " improved ..	6	8	14			
Number returned to the Asylum	3	9	12			
Number still out on probation	6	4	10			
	—	—	—	21	37	58

Number of Articles passing through the Laundry during the
year ending September 30th, 1880.

Dresses.....	12,023
Canvas Dresses.....	2,852
Night Dresses.....	4,577
Aprons.....	12,229
Skirts.....	4,971
Drawers.....	6,955
Chemises.....	24,028
Waists.....	1,892
Caps.....	581
Shawls.....	21
Jackets.....	149
Handkerchiefs.....	6,902
Collars.....	5,813
Cuffs (prs).....	685
Stockings (prs).....	9,883
Socks (prs).....	14,261
Shirts.....	22,724
Guernseys.....	1,538
Pants.....	2,927
Coats.....	1,692
Vests.....	1,142
Canvas Suits.....	792
Neckties.....	2,299
Blankets.....	2,616
Sheets.....	47,482
Pillow-slips.....	32,431
Bolster-slips.....	254
Quilts.....	5,238
Canvas Quilts.....	338
Bedticks.....	4,985
Towels.....	18,355
Table Cloths.....	1,481
Table Napkins.....	3,294
Toilet Covers.....	711
Crumb Cloths.....	24
Pudding Cloths.....	2,899
Blinds and Curtains.....	104
Sundries.....	2,839
Total.....	263,787

Amount of knitting done during the year ending September 30th, 1880.

Stockings (prs)	366
Socks (prs)	276
Stockings re-footed (prs)	253
 Total	 895
Cotton wound and twisted	60 lbs.

Number of articles made and repaired in the wards during the year ending September 30th, 1880.

	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	6	4,304
Skirts	312	4,850
Canvas Dresses		1,040
Chemises	11	3,259
Aprons	100	
Shirts, cotton		624
" flannel		312
Socks (pairs)		1,560
" " marked	190	
Stockings (pairs)		4,570
Drawers		1,308
Night Dresses	2	322
Blankets, overcast	350	611
Ticks		1,938
Towels	27	6
Pillow-slips	72	54
Quilts, hemmed	101	94
Table Cloths	3	
 Total	1,174	24,852

Number of Articles made and repaired in the sewing-room
during the year ending September 30th, 1880.

	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	875	0
Moleskin and canvas suits	72	0
Skirts	418	0
Chemises	471	0
Flannel chemises	36	0
Drawers	284	171
Aprons	509	0
Night dresses	77	0
Caps	98	0
Collars	160	0
Jackets	5	0
Gaiters (pairs)	1	0
Cloth slippers (pairs)	19	0
Shirts	889	1,887
Guernseys	0	35
Pants	609	1,564
Coats	391	853
Vests	308	516
Canvas suits	59	352
Scarfs	6	0
Hats, trimmed	677	0
Clothes-bags	1	0
Carriage-covers	1	0
Mats, bound	10	0
Mattrasses	57	0
Palliasses	0	2
Pillows	38	0
Pillow-ticks	6	0
Pillow-slips	773	181
Bolster-slips	12	0
Quilts, hemmed	12	82
Canvas quilts	19	27
Sheets	945	234
Blankets, overcast	529	80
Ticks	143	177
Canvas ticks	15	69
Curtains and blinds	83	0
Socks (pairs)	0	2,743
Towels	400	66
Table-cloths	10	0
Carpets	11	4
Piano and organ-covers	2	0
Billiard table-covers	1	0
Canvas covers	4	0
Horse-blankets, quilted and lined	4	0
Table-napkins	5	0
Pudding-cloths	50	0
Books, covered	739	0
Total	9,834	9,043

Rags prepared for making 315 yards of carpet.

